

N A M

The king's army was the last enemy the west had been acquainted with, and had left no good name behind.
Clarendon, b. viii.

5. Renown; fame; celebrity; eminence; praise; remembrance; memory; distinction; honour.
What men of name resort to him?
Sir Walter Herbert, a renowned soldier;
And Rice ap Thomas with a valiant crew,
And many others of great name and worth.
Visit eminent persons of great name abroad; to tell how the life agreeth with the fame.
Bacon's Essays, N^o. 19.
Here rest thy bones in rich Hesperia's plains,
Thy name, 'tis all a ghost can have, remains.
Dryden.
A hundred knights
Approv'd in fight, and men of mighty name.
Dryden.
These shall be towns of mighty fame,
Tho' now they lie obscure, and lands without a name.
Dryden, Æn. vi.

Bartolus is of great name; whose authority is as much valued amongst the modern lawyers, as Papinian's was among the ancients.
Baker's Reflect. on Learning.

6. Power delegated; imputed character.
In the name of the people,
And in the power of us the tribunes, we
Banish him.
Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

7. Fictitious imputation.
When Ulysses with fallacious arts,
Had forg'd a treason in my patron's name,
My kinsman fell.
Dryden, Æn.

8. Appearance; not reality; assumed character.
I'll to him again, in the name of Brook;
He'll tell me all his purpose.
Shakespeare, IV. of Windsor.
There is a friend which is only a friend in name.
Ecclus. xxxvii.

9. An opprobrious appellation.
Bids her confess; calls her ten thousand names;
In vain she kneels.
Granville's Poems.
Like the watermen of Thames
I row by, and call them names.
Swift's Miscel.

TO NAME. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To discriminate by a particular appellation.
I mention here a son of the king's whom Florizel
I now name to you; and with speed go pace
To speak of Perdita.
Shakespeare's Win. Tale.
Thou hast had seven husbands, neither wast thou named
after any of them.
Tob. iii. 8.
His name was called Jesus, which was so named of the
angel before he was conceived.
Luke ii. 21.

2. To mention by name.
Accuse not thy mouth to swearing: neither use thyself
to the naming of the Holy One.
Ecclus. xxiii. 9.

3. To specify; to nominate.
Did my father's godson seek your life?
He whom my father nam'd? your Edgar.
Shakespeare.
Bring me him up whom I shall name.
Sam. xxviii. 8.
Let any one name that proposition, whose terms or ideas
were either of them innate.
Locke.

4. To utter; to mention.
Let my name be named on them.
Gen. xlviii. 16.

NAMELESS. *adj.* [from name.]
1. Not distinguished by any discriminative appellation.
On the cold earth lies th' unregarded king,
A headless carcass, and a nameless thing.
Denham.
The milky way,
Fram'd of many nameless stars.
Waller.
Thy reliques, Rowe, to this fair shrine we trust,
And sacred place by Dryden's awful dust;
Beneath a rude and nameless stone he lies,
To which thy tomb shall guide enquiring eyes.
Pope.

2. One of which the name is not known or mentioned.
Little credit is due to accusations of this kind, when they
come from suspected, that is, from nameless pens.
Atterbury's Sermons.

NAMELY. *adv.* [from name.] Particularly; specially; to mention by name.
It can be to nature no injury, that of her we say the
same which diligent beholders of her works have observed;
namely, that she provideth for all living creatures nourishment
which may suffice.
Hobbes, b. iii. f. 4.
Which of these sorrows is he subject to?
To none of these, except it be the last;
Nameless, some love that drew him off from home.
Shakespeare.
The council making remonstrances unto queen Elizabeth,
of the continual conspiracies against her life; and namely,
that a man was lately taken, who stood ready in a very
dangerous and suspicious manner to do the deed; advised her
to go let abroad weakly attended. But the queen answered,
that she had rather be dead, than put in custody.
Bacon, Apophth. 14.
For the excellency of the soul, namely, its power of discerning
in dreams; that several such divinations have been made,
none can question.
Addison's Spectator.

N A P

Solomon's choice does not only instruct us in that part
of history, but furnishes out a very fine moral to us; namely,
that he who applies his heart to wisdom, does at the same
time take the most proper method for gaining long life,
riches, and reputation.
Addison's Guardian.

NAME. *n. f.* [name.] One who calls or knows any by name.
NAME. *n. f.* [name.] One that has the same name with another.
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Nor does the dog fish at sea, much more make out the
dog of land, than that his cognominal, or nameake in the
heavens.
Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii.
One author is a mole to another: it is impossible for
them to discover beauties; they have eyes only for blemishes:
they can indeed see the light, as is said of their namesakes;
but immediately shut their eyes.
Addison's Spectator.

NAP. *n. f.* [nappean, Saxon, to sleep.]
1. Slumber; a short sleep.
Mopla sat frowning of sleep with open mouth making
such a noise, as no body could lay the sleeping of a nap to
her charge.
Sidney, b. ii.
Let your bounty
Take a nap, and I will awake it anon.
Shakespeare.
The sun had long since in the lap
Of Thetis, taken out his nap.
Hudibras, p. ii.
So long as I'm at the forge you are still taking your nap.
L'Estrange, Fat.

2. [nappean, Saxon.] Down; villous substance.
Amongst those leaves the made a butterfly
With excellent device and wondrous flight;
The velvet nap, which on his wings deth lie,
The silken down, with which his back is dight.
Spenser.
Jack Cade the clothier, means to dress the Common-
wealth, and set a new nap upon it.
Shakespeare.
Plants, though they have no prickles, have a kind of
downy or velvet rind upon their leaves; which down or nap
cometh of a subtil spirit, in a soft or fat substance.
Bacon.
Ah! where must needy poet seek for aid
When dust and rain at once his coat invade;
His only coat! where dust confus'd with rain
Roughens the nap, and leaves a mingled stain.
Swift.

TO NAPP. *v. a.* [nappean, Saxon.] To sleep; to be drowsy
or secure.
They took him napping in his bed.
Hudibras, p. i.
A wolf took a dog napping at his master's door.
L'Estrange.
What is seriously related by Helmont, that some man,
stopt in a vessel that hath wheat in it, will in twenty-one
days time turn the wheat into nap; without conjuring,
one may guess to have been the philosophy and information
of some housewife, who had not so carefully covered her
wheat, but that the nap could come at it, and were there
taken napping, when they had made an end of their
good cheer.
Bentley's Sermons.

NAP-TAKING. *n. f.* [nap and take.] Surprise; seizure on a
sudden; unexpected onset, like that made on men asleep.
Nap-taking, assaults, spoiling, and firings, have in our fore-
father's days, between us and France, been very common.
Carew.

NAPE. *n. f.* [Of uncertain etymology. Skinner imagines it
to come from nap, the hair that grows on it; Junius, with
his usual Greek sagacity, from νάπη, a hill; perhaps from
the same root with knob.] The joint of the neck behind.
Turn your eyes towards the napes of your necks, and
make but an interior survey of your good selves.
Shakespeare.
Domitian dreamed, the night before he was slain, that a
golden head was growing out of the nape of his neck.
Bacon.

NAPEY. *n. f.* [naperia, Italian.] Table-linen.
DiD.

NAPEW. *n. f.* [napus, Lat.] An herb.
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NAPHTHA. *n. f.* [naphtha, Latin.]
Naphtha is a very pure, clear, and thin mineral fluid, of
a very pale yellow, with a cast of brown in it. It is soft
and oily to the touch, of a sharp and unpleasing taste, and
of a brisk and penetrating smell; of the bituminous kind. It
is extremely ready to take fire, and in places where it is
frequent, it exhales a vapour that takes fire at the approach
of any flame, and burns to a great distance, sometimes spread-
ing in an instant over half a mile or more of ground, and
continuing alight a great while. It is found floating on the
waters of f. rings. It is principally used externally in para-
lytick cases, and in pains of the limbs.
Hill's Mat. Med.
Strabo represents it as a liquation of bitumen. It swims
off the top of the water of wells and springs. That found
about Babylon is in some springs whitish, tho' it be gene-
rally black, and differs little from Petroleum.
Woodward.

NAPPINESS. *n. f.* [nappy.] The quality of having a nap.
NAPKIN. *n. f.* [from nap; which etymology is oddly favoured
by Virgil, *Tossique ferunt mantilia villis; naperia, Italian.*]
1. Cloaths used at table to wipe the hands.
By art were weaved napkins, shirts, and coats, inconspic-
table by fire.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.
The same matter was woven into a napkin at Louvain,
which was cleaned by being burnt in the fire.
Widdow.
Napkins, Helioabalus had of cloth or gold, but they
were most commonly of linen, or soft wool.
Acute.

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2. A hankerchief. Obsolete. This sense is retained in Scot-
land.
I am glad I have found this naphin;
This was her first remembrance from the moor.
Shakespeare.

NA'PLESS. *adj.* [from nap.] Wanting nap; threadbare.
Were he to stand for consul, ne'er would he
Appear in th' market place, nor on him put
The napless vesture of humility.
Shakespeare, Coriolanus.

NA'PPY. *adj.* [from nap.] Mr. Lye derives it from nappe, Saxon,
a cup.] Frothy; spumy; from nap; whence apples and
ale are called lamb's wool.
When I my thresher heard,
With nappy beer I to the barn repair'd.
Gay's Post.

NARCISSUS. *n. f.* [Latin; narcissus, Fr.] A daffodil.
Nor Narcissus fair
As o'er the fabled mountain hanging still.
Thomson.

NARCISSUS. *n. f.* [narcissus, Fr.] Producing tor-
por, or stupefaction.
Narcissus includes all that part of the materia medica, which
any way produces sleep, whether called by this name, or
hypnotics, or opiates.
Quincy.
The ancients esteemed it narcotick or stupefactive, and it is
to be found in the list of poisons by Dioscorides.
Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi.

NARD. *n. f.* [nardus, Lat. νάρδος, Gr.]
1. Spikenard; a kind of ointment.
2. An odorous shrub.
Smelt o' the bud o' the briar,
Or the nard in the fire.
Ben. Johnson's Underwoods.
He now is come
Into the blissful field, thro' groves of myrrh,
And flow'ring odours, cassia, nard and balm.
Milton.

NARE. *n. f.* [naris, Latin.] A nostril not used, except as in
the following passage, in affluence.
There is a Machiavelian plot,
Though every nare object it not.
Hudibras, p. i. cant. 1.

NARWHALE. *n. f.* A species of whale.
Those long horns perceived as precious beauties, are but
the teeth of narwhales.
Brown's Vulg. Err. b. iii.

NARRABLE. *adj.* [from narro.] Capable to be told or re-
lated.
NARRATE. *v. a.* [narro, Latin.] To relate; to tell; a
word only used in Scotland.

NARRATION. *n. f.* [narratio, Latin; narration, Fr.] Ac-
count; relation; history.
He did doubt of the truth of that narration.
Albani.
They that desire to look into the narrations of the story,
for the variety of the matter we have been careful might
have profit.
2 Mac. ii. 24.
Homer introduces the best instructions, in the midst of the
plainest narrations.
Notes on the Odyssey.

NARRATIVE. *adj.* [narrativus, Fr. from narro, Lat.]
1. Relating; giving an account.
The words of all judicial acts are written narratively, un-
less it be in sentences dispositive and enacting; therefore cre-
dit ought to be given to these acts, though the words be
narrative.
Ayliffe's Purgatory.

2. Storytelling; apt to relate things past.
Age, as Davenant says, is always narrative.
Dryden.
The poor, the rich, the valiant and the sage,
And boasting youth, and narrative old age.
Pope.

NARRATIVE. *n. f.* A relation; an account; a story.
In the instructions I here give to others, concerning what
they should do, take a narrative of what you have done.
South's Sermons.

Cynthia was much taken with my narrative.
Tatler, N^o. 58.
The words of all judicial acts are written narratively, un-
less it be in sentences dispositive and enacting terms
are made use of.
Ayliffe's Purgatory.

NARRATOR. *n. f.* [narrator, French; from narro, Latin.] A
teller; a relater.
Consider whether the narrator be honest and faithful, as
well as skilful; whether he hath no peculiar gain or profit
by believing or reporting it.
Hutts's Logick.

TO NARRIFY. *v. a.* [from narro, Latin.] To relate; to give
account of; not in use.
I ever narrify'd my friends,
Of whom he is chief, with all the size that verity
Would without lapsing suffer.
Shakespeare.

NARROW. *adj.* [narrow, Saxon, from nār, near.]
1. Not broad or wide, having but a small distance from side to
side.
Edward from Belgia,
Hath pass'd in safety thro' the narrow sea.
Shakespeare.
The Angel stood in a narrow place, where was no way
to turn either to the right hand or to the left.
Numb. ii. 26.
In a narrow-bottom'd ditch cattle cannot turn themselves.
Mortimer's Husbandry.

2. Small; of no great extent.
From this narrow time of gestation may ensue a fullness
in the exclusion; but this inferreth no infirmity.
Brown.

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3. Covetous; avaritious.
To narrow breasts he comes all wrapt in gain,
To swelling hearts he shines in honour's fire.
Sidney.

4. Contracted; of confined sentiments; ungenerous.
Nothing more shakes any society than mean divisions be-
tween the several orders of its members, and their narrow-
hearted repining at each other's gain.
Spratt's Sermon.
The greatest understanding is narrow. How much of
God and nature is there, whereof we never had any idea?
Greene, Cyprian, b. ii. c. 8.
The hopes of receiving good from those whom we gra-
tify, would produce but a very narrow and stinted charity.
Smallridge's Sermons.

A salamander grows familiar with a stranger at first sight,
and is not so narrow-spirited as to observe, whether the per-
son she talks to, be in breeches or in petticoats.
Addison.
It is with narrow-souled people as with narrow-neck'd
bottles; the less they have in them the more noise they make
in pouring it out.
Swift's Miscellanies.

5. Near; within a small distance.
Then Mneftheus to the head his arrow drove,
But made a glancing shot; and mis'd the dove;
Yet mis'd so narrow, that he cut the cord
Which fasten'd by the foot the fitting bird.
Dryden.

6. Close; vigilant; attentive.
The orb he roam'd
With narrow search; and with inspection deep
Consider'd ev'ry creature, which of all
Most opportune might serve his wiles.
Milton, Par. Lost.
Many malicious spies are searching into the actions of a
great man, who is not always the best prepared for so nar-
row an inspection.
Addison's Spectator, N^o. 265.

TO NARROW. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To diminish with respect to breadth or wideness.
In the wall he made narrow'd reefs, that the beams should
not be fastened in the walls of the house.
1 Kings vi. 6.
By reason of the great Continent of Brasilia, the needle
deflecteth toward the land twelve degrees; but at the Straits
of Magellan, where the land is narrow'd, and the sea on
the other side, it varieth about five or six.
Brown's Vulg. Err.
A government, which by alienating the affections, losing
the opinions, and crossing the interests of the people, leaves
out of its compass the greatest part of their consent, may
justly be said, in the same degrees it loses ground, to narrow
its bottom.
Temple's Miscel.

2. To contract; to impair in dignity of extent or influence.
One science is incomparably above all the rest, where it
is not by corruption narrow'd into a trade, for mean or ill
ends, and secular interests; I mean, theology, which con-
tains the knowledge of God and his creatures.
Locke's Works.

3. To contract in sentiment or capacity of knowledge.
Defect does contract and narrow our faculties, so that
we can apprehend only those things in which we are con-
versant.
Government of the Tongue.
How hard it is to get the mind, narrow'd by a scanty
collection of common ideas, to enlarge itself to a more co-
pious stock.
Locke's Works.
Lo! ev'ry finish'd son returns to thee!
Bounded by nature, narrow'd still by art,
A trifling head, and a contracted heart.
Pope's Dunciad, b. iv.

4. To confine; to limit.
By admitting too many things at once into one question,
the mind is dazzled and bewildered; whereas by limiting
and narrowing the question, you take a fuller survey of the
whole.
Watts's Logick.
Our knowledge is much more narrow'd, if we confine
ourselves to our own solitary reasonings, without much read-
ing.
Watts.

5. [In farriery.] A horse is said to narrow, when he does not
take ground enough, and does not bear far enough out to
the one hand or to the other.
Farr. Dict.

NARROWLY. *adv.* [from narrow.]
1. With little breadth or wideness; with small distance between
the sides.
2. Contractedly; without extent.
The church of England is not so narrowly calculated, that
it cannot fall in with any regular species of government.
Swift's Sentiment of the Church of England.
My fellow-schoolmaster
Doth watch Bianca's steps to narrowly.
Shakespeare.
If it be narrowly considered, this colour will be repre-
sented or encountered, by imputing to all excellencies in
compositions a kind of poverty.
Bacon.
For a considerable treasure hid in my vineyard, search
narrowly when I am gone.
L'Estrange.
inspect every part of him.
Addison.

4. Nearly; within a little.
Some private vessels took one of the Aquapulca ships, and
very narrowly mis'd of the other.
Swift.

5. Avariciously; sparingly.

NARROW.